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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 4	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 5	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 6	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 7	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 8	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 9	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 10	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 11	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 12	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 13	Jul 22	USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002; saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS 14	Jul 29	Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 15	Jul 30	NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS 16	Aug 08	CANCERLIT reload
NEWS 17	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 18	Aug 08	NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 19	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS 20	Aug 19	IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS 21	Aug 19	The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS 22	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 23	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 24	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 25	Sep 16	Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 26	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 27	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 28	Oct 21	EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS 29	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 30	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 31	Oct 25	MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002

NEWS EXPRESS	October 14 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:47:32 ON 15 NOV 2002

=> file agricola caplus biosis

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 08:47:53 ON 15 NOV 2002

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:47:53 ON 15 NOV 2002
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=> s plant? and (flowering locus t or ft)
L1 6284 PLANT? AND (FLOWERING LOCUS T OR FT)

=> s l1 and flower?
L2 184 L1 AND FLOWER?

=> s l2 and (anti-sense or antisense)
L3 3 L2 AND (ANTI-SENSE OR ANTISENSE)

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 3 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Arabidopsis gene **FT** (**flowering locus T**) and transgenic **plants** having modulated **flower** development

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI **Flowering locus T** (**FT**) and genetically modified **plants** having modulated **flower** development.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI **Flowering locus t** (**ft**) and genetically modified **plants** having modulated **flower** development with applications for crop **plants**

=> d pi

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2001049831	A1	20011206	US 1999-291809	19990414
	US 6225530	B1	20010501	US 1998-60726	19980415
	WO 9953070	A1	19991021	WO 1999-US8151	19990413

```
        W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,
            DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
            JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,
            MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
            TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
            RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
            ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
            CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG


=> d so

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No. PCT/US99/08151.
     CODEN: USXXCO


=> d 2 so

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 3  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO   Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
     (May 1, 2001) Vol. 1246, No. 1, pp. No Pagination. e-file.
     ISSN: 0098-1133.


=> d 3 so

L4   ANSWER 3 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2


=> d 3 pi

L4   ANSWER 3 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
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PI   WO 9953070         A1   19991021       WO 1999-US8151   19990413
        W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,
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            JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,
            MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
            TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
            RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
            ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
            CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 6225530         B1   20010501       US 1998-60726    19980415
     CA 2328461         AA   19991021       CA 1999-2328461  19990413
     AU 9935601         A1   19991101       AU 1999-35601    19990413
     EP 1073743         A1   20010207       EP 1999-917491   19990413
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI
     BR 9910123         A    20011002       BR 1999-10123    19990413
     JP 2002511270      T2   20020416       JP 2000-543618   19990413
     US 2001049831      A1   20011206       US 1999-291809   19990414
     US 2002029395      A1   20020307       US 2001-845849   20010430


=> s flower and delay and (antisense or anti-sense)
L5          11 FLOWER AND DELAY AND (ANTISENSE OR ANTI-SENSE)

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
```

L6 9 DUP REM L5 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-9 ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI BAG proteins of Arabidopsis thaliana and their use in delaying senescence and improving disease and stress resistance in transgenic plants

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Discovery of Arabidopsis thaliana embryonic **flower** 1 gene for use in delaying reproductive development of transgenic plants

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI A cytokinin-metabolizing enzyme encoded by SPS gene of Arabidopsis and its use in controlling shoot branching in plants

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Arabidopsis thaliana gene FWA and uses for control of flowering in transgenic plants

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 9 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 1
TI Cytokinin and gibberellin activate SaMADS A, a gene apparently involved in regulation of the floral transition in Sinapis alba.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Physiological analysis of **flower** and leaf abscission in **antisense**-ACC oxidase tomato plants

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Corn gene Id in regulation of floral induction in transgenic corn and sorghum

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Molecular biology of ethylene biosynthesis and its application in horticulture

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI **Antisense** ACC oxidase RNA delays carnation petal senescence

=> d 5 ab

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 9 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 1
AB In plants of Sinapis alba induced to **flower** by one long day, the MADS box gene, SaMADS A, is expressed initially in the central corpus (L3 cells) of the shoot apical meristem (SAM), about 1.5-2 days before initiation of the first floral meristem. We have combined a physiological approach by testing the effects of three putative floral signals on SaMADS A expression in the SAM of S. alba plants with a transgenic approach using Arabidopsis thaliana plants. A single application of a low dose of a cytokinin or a gibberellin to the apex of vegetative S. alba plants is capable of mimicking perfectly the initial effect of the long day on SaMADS A transcription. A treatment combining the two hormones caused the same activation but seems to enhance the level of SaMADS A expression. A sucrose application to the apex of vegetative plants is, on the contrary, unable to activate SaMADS A expression. None of these chemicals, alone or combined, is capable of causing the floral shift at the SAM. Since the constitutive expression of SaMADS A leads to precocious flowering in A. thaliana and **antisense** expression of a fragment of the A. thaliana homologue AGL20 leads to a **delay** in flowering time, these results are consistent with SaMADS A activation being an intermediate event in a cytokinin- and/or gibberellin-triggered signal transduction pathway that is involved in the regulation of floral transition in S. alba.

```
=> d 5 so

L6   ANSWER 5 OF 9  AGRICOLA                                  DUPLICATE 1
SO   The Plant journal : for cell and molecular biology, Oct 2000. Vol. 24, No.
     1. p. 103-111
     Publisher: Oxford : Blackwell Sciences Ltd.
     ISSN: 0960-7412


=> d 4 so

L6   ANSWER 4 OF 9  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2


=> d 4 pi

L6   ANSWER 4 OF 9  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.   DATE
     ---------------    ----  --------       ---------------   --------
PI   WO 2001002572      A1    20010111       WO 1999-NL414     19990702
         W:  AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,
             DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
             JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,
             MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
             TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,
             MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
             ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
             CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 9948037          A1    20010122       AU 1999-48037     19990702
     WO 2001002573       A1    20010111       WO 2000-NL465     20000703
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,
             CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,
             ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,
             LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,
             SG, SI, SK
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
             CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     EP 1196582          A1    20020417       EP 2000-946522    20000703
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO


=> d 2 ab

L6   ANSWER 2 OF 9  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB   The invention provides methods of modulating reproductive development in
     plants.  More specifically, it provides the Arabidopsis thaliana EMF1
     (embryonic flower 1) gene and encoded protein to inhibit or
     delay the transition to a reproductive state and instead promote
     vegetative growth.  Another embodiment of the present invention is use of
     the EMF1 gene to promote uniform flowering in transgenic plants.
     Sequences of the EMF1 gene and protein are provided.


=> s leafy and plant?
L7        2914 LEAFY AND PLANT?

=> s l7 and flower?
```

L8 497 L7 AND FLOWER?

=> s l8 and transgenic
L9 89 L8 AND TRANSGENIC

=> s l9 and (antisense or anti-sense)
L10 1 L9 AND (ANTISENSE OR ANTI-SENSE)

=> d ti

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Floral homeotic gene PTLF, PTD, PTAG-1 and PTAG-2 promoters of Populus balsamifera trichocarpa for cytotoxin synthesis generating reproductive sterility in **transgenic plants**.

=> d ab

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB Four floral homeotic genes from Populus trichocarpa are disclosed including PTLF (**leafy**), PTD (deficiens), PTAG-1 (agamous 1) and PTAG-2 (agamous 2). PTLF, PTD, PTAG-1 and PTAG-2 promoters may be used to drive cytotoxin synthesis in **plants**. The disclosed nucleic acid mols. are useful for producing **transgenic plants** having modified fertility characteristics, particularly sterility.

=> s constans and plant?
L11 97 CONSTANS AND PLANT?

=> s l11 and transgenic
L12 29 L11 AND TRANSGENIC

=> dup rem l12
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12
L13 18 DUP REM L12 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l13 and (antisense or anti-sense)
L14 5 L13 AND (ANTISENSE OR ANTI-SENSE)

=> d 1-5 ti

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Methods of gene silencing using poly-dT sequences in **plant**

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI **Plant** gene promoters for the modification of gene expression

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Arabidopsis gene FT (flowering locus T) and **transgenic plants** having modulated flower development

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Rice photoperiod sensitivity gene Hd1 and use in controlling flowering time

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Analysis of two **CONSTANS**-interacting proteins of Arabidopsis identified by yeast two-hybrid screen.

=> d 4 ab

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB A rice photosensitivity gene Hd1, **antisense** RNA, ribozyme, recombinant expression, are disclosed. Use of the gene in modification of flowering time is claimed. Antibodies to the encoded protein is claimed. A major quant. trait locus (QTL) controlling response to photoperiod, Hd1, was identified by means of a map-based cloning strategy. High-resoln. mapping using 1505 segregants enabled us to define a genomic region of .apprx.12 kb as a candidate for Hd1. Further anal. revealed that the Hd1 QTL corresponds to a gene that is a homolog of **CONSTANS** in Arabidopsis. Sequencing anal. revealed a 43-bp deletion in the first exon of the photoperiod sensitivity 1 (se1) mutant HS66 and a 433-bp insertion in the intron in mutant HS110. Se1 is allelic to the Hd1 QTL, as detd. by anal. of two se1 mutants, HS66 and HS110. Genetic complementation anal. proved the function of the candidate gene. The amt. of Hd1 mRNA was not greatly affected by a change in length of the photoperiod. We suggest that Hd1 functions in the promotion of heading under short-day conditions and in inhibition under long-day conditions.

=> d 4 pi

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001032881	A1	20010510	WO 2000-JP7693	20001101
W: AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
AU 2001010532	A5	20010514	AU 2001-10532	20001101
EP 1229119	A1	20020807	EP 2000-971720	20001101
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				

=> s floricaula and plant?
L15 94 FLORICAULA AND PLANT?

=> s l15 and transgenic
L16 19 L15 AND TRANSGENIC

=> dup rem l16
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16
L17 9 DUP REM L16 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-9 ti

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
TI Apple has two orthologues of **FLORICAULA**/LEAFY involved in flowering

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Arabidopsis gene FT (flowering locus T) and **transgenic plants** having modulated flower development

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
TI Characterization of a **FLORICAULA**/LEAFY homolog of Gnetum parvifolium and its implications for the evolution of reproductive organs in seed **plants**

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Eucalyptus development genes and sterile **plants** engineering

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 9 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 3
TI Diverse effects of overexpression of LEAFY and PTLF, a poplar (Populus) homolog of LEAFY/**FLORICAULA**, in **transgenic** poplar and

Arabidopsis.

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 4
TI Molecular control of early cone development in Pinus radiata

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 5
TI NEEDLY, a Pinus radiata ortholog of **FLORICAULA**/LEAFY genes, expressed in both reproductive and vegetative meristems

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 9 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 6
TI Down-regulation of RFL, the FLO/LFY homolog of rice, accompanied with panicle branch initiation.

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 9 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 7
TI Eucalyptus has a functional equivalent of the Arabidopsis floral meristem identity gene LEAFY.

=> d 9 ab

L17 ANSWER 9 OF 9 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 7
AB Two genes cloned from Eucalyptus globulus, Eucalyptus LeaFy (ELF1 and ELF2), have sequence homology to the floral meristem identity genes LEAFY from Arabidopsis and **FLORICAULA** from Antirrhinum. ELF1 is expressed in the developing eucalypt floral organs in a pattern similar to LEAFY while ELF2 appears to be a pseudo gene. ELF1 is expressed strongly in the early floral primordium and then successively in the primordia of sepals, petals, stamens and carpels. This also expressed in the leaf primordia and young leaves and adult and juvenile trees. The ELF1 promoter coupled to a GUS reporter gene directs expression in **transgenic** Arabidopsis in a temporal and tissue-specific pattern similar to an equivalent Arabidopsis LEAFY promoter construct. Strong expression is seen in young flower buds and then later in sepals and petals. No expression was seen in rosette leaves or roots of flowering **plants** or in any non-flowering **plants** grown under long days. Furthermore, ectopic expression of the ELF1 gene in **transgenic** Arabidopsis causes the premature conversion of shoots into flowers, as does an equivalent 35S-LFY construct. These data suggest that ELF1 plays a similar role to LFY in flower development and that the basic mechanisms involved in flower initiation and development in Eucalyptus are similar to those in Arabidopsis.

=> s l17 and (antisense or anti-sense)
L18 1 L17 AND (ANTISENSE OR ANTI-SENSE)

=> d ti

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Arabidopsis gene FT (flowering locus T) and **transgenic** **plants** having modulated flower development

=> d 7 ab
1 ANSWERS ARE AVAILABLE. SPECIFIED ANSWER NUMBER EXCEEDS ANSWER SET SIZE
The answer numbers requested are not in the answer set.
ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):ti
ANSWER NUMBERS NOT CORRECTLY SPECIFIED
Enter an answer number, Example: 10
several answer numbers, Example: 3,7,10
a range of answer numbers, Example: 5-10
or a combination of these. Example: 3,7,9-10,15
ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):1

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB The present invention provides a gene from Arabidopsis thaliana, termed "FT" for flowering locus T, located on chromosome 1 of Arabidopsis. FT protein is characterized as having a mol. wt. of approx. 20 kD, as detd. by SDS-PAGE, and functioning to modulate flowering time in **plants** . FT protein is homologous to CENTRORADIALIS (CEN) from snapdragon (Antirrhinum majus) and TERMINAL FLOWER 1 (TFL1) and E12A11 from Arabidopsis thaliana, and also to mammalian hippocampal cholinergic neuro-stimulating peptide precursor. FT is useful in methods of the invention for producing genetically modified **plants** characterized as having the phenotypic trait of modulated flower development, for example early or delayed flowering. Such **plants** can be genetically modified by nucleic acids encoding functional FT peptides; at least one **antisense** nucleic acid for FT; a structural gene that encodes wild-type FT polypeptide; or a structural gene that encodes dominant neg. polypeptides, for example, in order to modulate flowering in the **plant**.

=> d l17 7 ab

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 5
AB The LEAFY/**FLORICAULA** genes from Arabidopsis and Antirrhinum are necessary for normal flower development and play a key role in diverse angiosperm species. A homolog of these flower meristem-identity genes, NEEDLY (NLY), has been identified in Pinus radiata. Although the NLY protein shares extensive sequence similarity with its angiosperm counterparts, it is lacking the proline-rich and acidic motifs thought to function as transcriptional activation domains. NLY already is expressed during vegetative development at least 5 yr before the transition to the reproductive phase. Expression of NLY in **transgenic** Arabidopsis promotes floral fate, demonstrating that, despite its sequence divergence, NLY encodes a functional ortholog of the **FLORICAULA**/LEAFY genes of angiosperms. Expression of the LFY::NLY transgene can largely complement the defects in flower development caused by a severe lfy allele.

=> s squamosa and plant?
L19 503 SQUAMOSA AND PLANT?

=> s l19 and transgenic
L20 18 L19 AND TRANSGENIC

=> dup rem l20
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L20
L21 10 DUP REM L20 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
TI Overexpression of MdMADS5, an APETALA1-like gene of apple, causes early flowering in **transgenic** Arabidopsis

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 10 AGRICOLA
TI Characterization of tobacco MADS-box genes involved in floral initiation.

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Arabidopsis gene FT (flowering locus T) and **transgenic** **plants** having modulated flower development

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 10 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 2
TI The MADS-box gene DEFH28 from Antirrhinum is involved in the regulation of floral meristem identity and fruit development.

L21 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Production of **transgenic** impatiens resistant to viral, bacterial, and fungal disease and insect pests

L21 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Eucalyptus development genes and sterile **plants** engineering

L21 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Transformation of poinsettia and the development of insect-resistant varieties

L21 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 3
TI A petunia MADS box gene involved in the transition from vegetative to reproductive development

L21 ANSWER 9 OF 10 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 4
TI Characterization of MdMADS2, a member of the **SQUAMOSA** subfamily of genes, in apple.

L21 ANSWER 10 OF 10 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 5
TI Organ identity genes and modified patterns of flower development in Gerbera hybrida (Asteraceae).

=> d 10 ab

L21 ANSWER 10 OF 10 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 5
AB We have used Gerbera hybrida (the cultivated ornamental, gerbera) to investigate the molecular basis of flower development in Asteracase, a family of flowering **plants** that have heteromorphic flowers and specialized floral organs. Flowers of the same genotype may differ in a number of parameters, including sex expression, symmetry, sympetaly and pigmentation. In order to study the role of organ identity determination in these phenomena we isolated and functionally analysed six MADS box genes from gerbera; these were shown by phylogenetic analysis to be orthologous to well characterized regulatory genes described from Arabidopsis and Antirrhinum. Expression analysis suggests that the two gerbera agamous orthologues, the globosa orthologue and one of the deficiens orthologues may have functional equivalency to their counterparts, participating in the C and B functions, respectively. However, the function of a second deficiens orthologue appears unrelated to the B function, and that of a **squamosa** orthologue seems distinct from **squamosa** as well as from the A function. The induction patterns of gerbera MADS box genes conform spatiotemporally to the multi-flowered, head-like inflorescence typical of Asteraceae. Furthermore, gerbera **plants transgenic** for the newly isolated MADS box genes shed light onto the mechanistic basis for some floral characteristics that are typical for Asteraceae. We can conclude, therefore, that the pappus bristles are sepals highly modified for seed dispersal, and that organ abortion in the female marginal flowers is dependent upon organ identity and not organ position when position is homeotically altered.

=> d 9 asb
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L21 ANSWER 9 OF 10 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 4

AB A MADS-box gene, MdMADS2, was isolated from the apple (Malus x domestica Borkh.) var Fuji and its developmental expression pattern was studied during flower development. MdMADS2 shares a high degree of amino acid sequence identity with the **SQUAMOSA** subfamily of genes. RNA blot analysis showed that MdMADS2 is transcribed through all stages of flower development, and its transcription was seen in the four floral organs. RNA in situ hybridization revealed that the MdMADS2 mRNA is expressed both in the inflorescence meristem and in the floral meristem. The MdMADS2 transcript was detected at all stages of flower development. Protein localization analysis showed that MdMADS2 protein was excluded from the stamen and carpel primordia, in which a considerable MdMADS2 mRNA signal was detected. This indicates that posttanscriptional regulation may be involved in the MdMADS2-mediated control of flower development. **Transgenic** tobacco expressing the MdMADS2 gene from the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter showed early flowering and shorter bolts, but did not show any homeotic changes in the floral organs. These results suggest that MdMADS2 plays an important role during early stages of flower development.

=> d l9 80-89 ti

L9 ANSWER 80 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI A common mechanism controls the life cycle and architecture of **plants**.

L9 ANSWER 81 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI NEEDLY, a Pinus radiata ortholog of FLORICAULA/**LEAFY** genes, expressed in both reproductive and vegetative meristems.

L9 ANSWER 82 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Down-regulation of RFL, the FLO/LFY homolog of rice, accompanied with panicle branch initiation.

L9 ANSWER 83 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Studies of cytokinin action and metabolism using tobacco **plants** expressing either the ipt or the GUS gene controlled by a chalcone synthase promoter. I. Developmental features of the **transgenic plants**.

L9 ANSWER 84 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Determination of Arabidopsis floral meristem identity by AGAMOUS.

L9 ANSWER 85 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI A **LEAFY** co-regulator encoded by UNUSUAL FLORAL ORGANS.

L9 ANSWER 86 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI A gene triggering **flower** formation in Arabidopsis.

L9 ANSWER 87 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI A developmental switch sufficient for **flower** initiation in diverse **plants**.

L9 ANSWER 88 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Genetic interactions that regulate inflorescence development in arabidopsis.

L9 ANSWER 89 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI INCREASE OF ROOTING ABILITY IN THE WOODY SPECIES KIWI ACTINIDIA-DELICIOSA A. CHEV. BY TRANSFORMATION WITH AGROBACTERIUM-RHIZOGENES ROL GENES.

=> d l9 87 ab

L9 ANSWER 87 OF 89 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB We have generated **transgenic plants** in which the **flower**-meristem-identity gene **LEAFY** of Arabidopsis is constitutively expressed. **LEAFY** is sufficient to determine floral fate in lateral shoot meristems of both Arabidopsis and the heterologous species aspen, with the consequence that **flower** development is induced precociously. Our results also suggest a new level of regulation during **flower** development, as indicated by the competence of the main shoot to respond to **LEAFY** activity.

=> d l17 8 ab

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 9 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 6
AB **FLORICAULA** (FLO) of Antirrhinum and LEAFY (FLY) of Arabidopsis regulate the formation of floral meristems. To examine whether same mechanisms control floral development in distantly related species such as grasses, we isolated RFL, FLO-LFY homolog of rice, and examined its expression and function. Northern analysis showed that RFL is expressed predominantly in very young panicle but not in mature florets, mature leaves, or roots. In situ hybridization revealed that RFL RNA was expressed in epidermal cells in young leaves at vegetative growth stage. After the transition to reproductive stage, RFL RNA was detected in all layers of very young panicle including the apical meristem, but absent in the incipient primary branches. As development of branches proceeds, RFL RNA accumulation localized in the developing branches except for the apical meristems of the branches and secondary branch primordia. Expression pattern of RFL raised a possibility that, unlike FLO and LFY, RFL might be involved in panicle branching. **Transgenic** Arabidopsis **plants** constitutively expressing RFL from the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter were produced to test whether 35S-RFL would cause similar phenotype as observed in 35S-LFY **plants**. In 35S-RFL **plants**, transformation of inflorescence meristem to floral meristem was rarely observed. Instead, development of cotyledons, rosette leaves, petals, and stamens was severely affected, demonstrating that RFL function is distinct from that of LFY. Our results suggest that mechanisms controlling floral development in rice might be diverged from that of Arabidopsis and Antirrhinum.

=> flowering locus ca
FLOWERING IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s flowering locus ca
L22 2 FLOWERING LOCUS CA

=> d 1-2 ti

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Arabidopsis gene FT (flowering locus T) and transgenic plants having modulated flower development

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Flowering locus t (ft) and genetically modified plants having modulated flower development with applications for crop plants

=> d pi

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

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PI   US 2001049831     A1   20011206       US 1999-291809   19990414
     US 6225530        B1   20010501       US 1998-60726    19980415
     WO 9953070        A1   19991021       WO 1999-US8151   19990413
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             CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG


=> d 2 pi

L22  ANSWER 2 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
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             RU, TJ, TM
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     CA 2328461        AA   19991021       CA 1999-2328461  19990413
     AU 9935601        A1   19991101       AU 1999-35601    19990413
     EP 1073743        A1   20010207       EP 1999-917491   19990413
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     BR 9910123        A    20011002       BR 1999-10123    19990413
     JP 2002511270     T2   20020416       JP 2000-543618   19990413
     US 2001049831     A1   20011206       US 1999-291809   19990414
     US 2002029395     A1   20020307       US 1999-845849   20010430


=> s fca and plant?
L23        150 FCA AND PLANT?

=> s l23 and (repro? or devel? or flower?)
L24         88 L23 AND (REPRO? OR DEVEL? OR FLOWER?)

=> dup rem l24
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L24
L25         52 DUP REM L24 (36 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-5 ti

L25  ANSWER 1 OF 52  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Floral induction gene FPA isolated from Arabidopsis thaliana and use
     thereof

L25  ANSWER 2 OF 52  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS        DUPLICATE 1
TI   AtSWI3B, an Arabidopsis homolog of SWI3, a core subunit of yeast Swi/Snf
     chromatin remodeling complex, interacts with FCA, a regulator of
     flowering time

L25  ANSWER 3 OF 52  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Genome analysis: RNA recognition motif (RRM) and K homology (KH) domain
```

RNA-binding proteins from the **flowering plant** Arabidopsis thaliana

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
TI **Plant** genetic resources: Genetic structure of six Korean tea populations as revealed by RAPD-PCR markers

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 52 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 3
TI FLC, a repressor of **flowering**, is regulated by genes in different inductive pathways.

=> d 2 ab

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 52 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AB ATP-dependent nucleosome remodeling plays a central role in the regulation of access to chromatin DNA. Swi/Snf remodeling complexes characterized in yeast, Drosophila and mammals all contain a conserved set of core subunits composed of homologs of yeast SNF2-type DNA-dependent ATPase, SNF5 and SWI3 proteins. So far, no complete Swi/Snf-type complex has been characterized in **plants**. Arabidopsis contains a single SNF5-type gene, BSH, which has been shown to complement the yeast snf5 mutation. Here we describe the characterization of AtSWI3B, the smallest of the four Arabidopsis homologs of SWI3. The gene encoding AtSWI3B is expressed ubiquitously in the **plant**. AtSWI3B is localized to nuclei and is assocd. mostly with the chromatin and sol. protein fractions. When expressed in Saccharomyces cerevisiae, the cDNA encoding AtSWI3B partially complements the swi3 mutant phenotype. However, like BSH, AtSWI3B is unable to activate transcription in yeast when tethered to DNA. The anal. by yeast two-hybrid indicates that AtSWI3B is capable of forming homodimers and interacts with BSH as well as with two other members of the Arabidopsis SWI3 family: AtSWI3A and AtSWI3C. The results of phage display screen using recombinant protein, confirmed by direct yeast two-hybrid analyses, indicate that AtSWI3B interacts with **FCA**, a regulator of **flowering** time in Arabidopsis. This interaction is through the C-terminal region of **FCA**, located outside the conserved RNA- and protein-binding domains of this protein.

=> s l25 and transgenic
L26 4 L25 AND TRANSGENIC

=> d 1-4 ti

L26 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Floral induction gene FPA isolated from Arabidopsis thaliana and use thereof

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Arabidopsis gene FT (**flowering** locus T) and **transgenic plants** having modulated **flower development**

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI The **FCA** genes of Arabidopsis and Brassica and their use in regulating the **flowering** of **plants**

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Genetic control of **flowering**.

=> d 4 a
'A' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages

or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):ab

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB **FCA** genes of Arabidopsis thaliana and Brassica napus are provided, enabling **flowering** characteristics, particularly timing of **flowering**, to be influenced in **transgenic plants**. Timing of **flowering** may be delayed or hastened using sense and antisense expression, also various mutants and alleles, including alternatively spliced forms.

=> d 3 ab

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB The **FCA** genes of Arabidopsis thaliana and Brassica napus are cloned for us in the control of **flowering** characteristics, particularly timing of **flowering**, in **transgenic plants**. Timing of **flowering** may be delayed or hastened using sense and antisense expression. Various alleles of the genes, including alternatively spliced forms are also described. The Arabidopsis gene was cloned by mapping and chromosome walking using polymorphisms between Landsberg erecta and Columbia varieties as landmarks. Cloning was confirmed by demonstrating complementation of an **fca** mutant by transformation with a wild-type gene. Sequencing of the gene did not show any significant similarity to other genes involved in control of **flowering**. The Arabidopsis clone was used as a probe to identify the Brassica napus gene. Arabidopsis homozygous for a T-DNA insertion in the FAC showed earlier **flowering** than heterozygotes and antisense expression constructs gave rise to a late **flowering** phenotype. Constitutive expression of the gene from a 35S promoter did not significantly affect **flowering** timing or behavior.

=> dd 4 so
DD IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d 4 so

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Oct. 31, 2000) Vol. 1239, No. 5, pp. No Pagination. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133.

=> d 3 pi

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9638560	A2	19961205	WO 1996-GB1332	19960603
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	CA 2221092	AA	19961205	CA 1996-2221092	19960603
	AU 9659060	A1	19961218	AU 1996-59060	19960603

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     AU 709423          B2   19990826
     EP 832234          A2   19980401       EP 1996-916237   19960603
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI
     JP 11506001        T2   19990602       JP 1996-536316   19960603
     US 6140085         A    20001031       US 1997-973273   19971201


=> s dominant negative and (leafy or apetala or constans or floricaula or squamosa
or flowering locus ca or fca)
L27           1 DOMINANT NEGATIVE AND (LEAFY OR APETALA OR CONSTANS OR FLORICAUL
                A OR SQUAMOSA OR FLOWERING LOCUS CA OR FCA)

=> d ti

L27  ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI   Interaction of LEAFY, AGAMOUS and TERMINAL FLOWER1 in
     maintaining floral meristem identity in Arabidopsis.


=> d ab

L27  ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB   The Arabidopsis transcription factor LEAFY acts upstream of
     homeotic genes such as AGAMOUS to confer floral identity on meristems that
     arise after the transition to reproductive development. Compared to the
     genetic circuitry regulating the establishment of floral meristem
     identity, little is known about its maintenance. Previous experiments with
     leafy heterozygous plants and agamous mutants grown in conditions
     that reduce the floral inductive stimulus have shown that both genes are
     required to prevent reversion of floral to inflorescence meristems. Here,
     we present evidence that LEAFY maintains floral meristem
     identity independently of AGAMOUS, and that the primary role of
     LEAFY is either direct repression of shoot identity genes or
     repression of an intermediate factor that activates shoot identity genes.
     The latter conclusions were deduced from the phenotypes conferred by a
     gain-of-function transgene, LEAFY:VP16, that appears to act as a
     dominant negative, or antimorphic, allele during
     maintenance of floral meristem identity. These observations contrast with
     previous findings that LEAFY acts as a direct activator of
     floral homeotic genes, supporting the hypothesis that the transcriptional
     activity of LEAFY is dependent on specific co-regulators.


=> d so

L27  ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO   Development (Cambridge), (May, 2002) Vol. 129, No. 10, pp. 2519-2527.
     http://dev.biologists.org/current.shtml. print.
     ISSN: 0950-1991.


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